THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1830. NO. 19.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, } *Zanesville.*
Mr. James Raguet, }
J. S. Copeland, }
D. Convers, }
K'Kee Clark & Co- }
Richard Bowen, } *Pittsburgh.*
Mason & M'Donough, }
John D. Davis, }
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, }
Knox & M'Kee; } *Wheeling.*
Zane & Pentoney, }
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain.—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829.—1y.

Public Notice is Hereby Given.

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Boke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron.—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)

WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable **Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.** and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A SERVANT, a Colored Man, who has upwards of five years to serve. He is by profession a Gardener, and a man of sober and industrious habits. The terms will be liberal, to one likely to make a kind master. For particulars apply to the Editor.

December 29, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *In a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop,* having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

J. HANSON.

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable

British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York,* and *Baltimore,*) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece,* at *Private Sale,* on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday,* at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening,* at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

ON SALE

At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles,* of a superior quality.
Hollow *Glass-Ware,* assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons,*
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables.—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS.

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Alispice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS, Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander,* (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM BELL, Jr & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale.

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.; all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞ For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied.

CHARLES CARTER & Co.
No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—w8t

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—10t

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 24—tf.

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3½ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficient quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser: a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers; they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices,*

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths,
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS.

Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst which are—

Two living *White Crows:* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high: *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther: *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city, viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.

January 22, 1830.—tf

HERR'S HOTEL,

MARKET SQUARE, BOROUGH OF READING.

THIS Establishment was opened, for the accommodation of the public, on the first inst. Its commodious and well furnished apartments, its numerous single-bedded rooms, its baths and other conveniences, present inducements to the traveller to stop at this house, such as are seldom offered by houses of entertainment. The subscriber is determined that his Bar and Larder shall always be well supplied, and his Stables carefully attended to. He hopes, by his unremitted assiduity for the comfort and gratification of his guests, to deserve, as well as receive, a share of public patronage. ☞ The new line of STAGES stop at his house. DANIEL HERR.

Reading, Pa. Jan. 22.—3t.

FOR RENT, The Frame Dwelling House on Front street, near the corner of Short street, formerly occupied by the subscriber as his Mansion House.

Also, A FARM, on the Coal Hill Tract, nearly opposite the city, now in the occupancy of Thomas Rea.

Also, The privilege of Working one or more COAL PITS, opening on the face of the hill, between the Glass Works and the Turnpike Gate.

It is the wish of the subscriber to rent the Farm and coal privileges together, if a suitable Tenant can be procured.

☞ The Farm will be Rented for a term of four years. Apply to CHARLES SHALER,
Jan. 22—3t At Griffith's Hotel.

PRINTING INK MANUFACTORY.

ORDERS can now be supplied for News-Ink, and in a short time hence for Book-Ink. Applications to be made to D. G. SEIXAS, No. 5 West Third Street.

We, the Printers of Cincinnati, having used or seen impressions of the News-Ink of the Cincinnati manufactory, do approve of it as an *excellent* article.—*J. H. Looker, Whetstone & Buxtone, N. & G. Guilford, E. S. Thomas, Geo. W. Dawson, W. J. Ferris, E. Morgan, Lodge, L. Hommedieu, & Hammond, James Mitford, George T. Williamson, Robinson & Deming, Samuel Tizzard.*

I concur in the above opinion.—*Oliver Wells,* Type Founder. Jan. 22—3t

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1830.

I WILL BE FOUND AT MY OFFICE, in the Diamond, at all times, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M. to attend to business as Mayor and Alderman. My friends may depend upon all civil business being promptly attended to as heretofore. M. B. LOWRIE.

January 15—3.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent.—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

PITTSBURGH STEEL,

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is *tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel,* and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

Poetry.

From the Democratic Spy.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!
How icy and cold is he!
He cares not a pin for the shivering back—
He's a saucy old chap to the white and black—
He whistles his shills with a wonderful knack!
For he comes from a cold countree!

A witty old fellow this winter is—
A mighty old fellow for glee!
He cracks his jokes on the pretty sweet miss—
The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,
And freezes the dew of their lips:—for this
Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—
He is wild in his humor and free!
He'll whistle along, for "the want of thought,"
And set all the warmth of our furs at nought,
And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—
A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,
And merrily shaking the tree!
From morning till night he will sing his song—
Now moaning and short—now howling and long:
His voice is loud—for his lungs are strong—
A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,
As tough as ever you see!
He will trip up our *trotters*, and rend our clothes,
And stiffen our limbs, from our fingers to toes—
He minds not the cries of his friends or his foes—
A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,
A cunning old fellow is he!
He peeps in the crevices, day by day,
To see how we're passing our time away,
And marks all our doings, from grave to gay—
I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

NASHUA BARD.

Miscellany.

From the North American Review.

EXPULSION OF THE ACADIANS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

The most remarkable event in the history of Nova Scotia is the seizure and transportation of the Acadians. The fortune of war had often thrown this province into the hands of the British, previous to its final surrender to them by treaty.—Circumstances, however, of various kinds, had prevented its colonization by English people. The French were the first occupants, and had established themselves wherever an opening had been made into the wilderness; and the strong antipathy, incidental to the rivalry between these two nations, rendered the English reluctant to settle with the French, and the French unwilling to receive them. The Indian tribes had been made to sympathize with the French in their peculiar hostility to the English, so that it was extremely dangerous for any of the latter people to reside near them. It was accordingly found, when the country was finally ceded to Great Britain, that the inhabitants were mostly of French descent. As their countrymen gave the name of Acadia to the part of the continent where they resided, they were called Acadians. They spoke the French language, were Roman Catholics, and naturally entertained a strong affection towards the country, which had been the home of their fathers. After the cession of Nova Scotia to England, they were required to take the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign, or to quit the province. They agreed to take the oath, provided it was guarantied to them that they should never be required to take up arms against their former country, France, or their ancient allies, the Indians. The governor of Nova Scotia assured them that the condition which they demanded would be assented to; and accordingly they took the oath. The government in England, however, refused to sanction the assurance given them by the governor of the province, and peremptorily required that they should unconditionally take the oath. This they unanimously and invariably refused to do; and thus matters stood from year to year, for nearly half a century.

It so happened, that in the wars of the English with the French in Canada, or the Indians, many individuals of the Acadian population were found several times fighting with the latter; and altho' it is quite evident, that the great body of the Acadians were sincerely peaceable, and had endeavored to keep as much as possible aloof from all contention, yet it was very certain that their sympathies were prone to direct themselves towards the enemies of the province, and it was well understood that the French missionaries were unwearied in using their influence over them, which was great, in opposition to the English. It is not at all surprising, therefore, that the officers of the British government regarded the presence of the Acadians as highly injurious to the peace, and dangerous to the safety, of the province; and although it was a strong measure, it is still the opinion of many, that they were authorized to decide, as they did, upon the expulsion of this unfortunate people from Nova Scotia. But, let that be as it may, it was secretly determined to drive the whole Acadian population from the province, and, as their removal to Canada would only strengthen the power of the great enemy, it was resolved to transport them to different parts of the British American Colonies, and distribute them in such small numbers in the various provinces, that they would not be able to combine together, and would soon become mingled and lost in the great mass of the English population. Before we advert to the execution of this severe decree, let us take a view of the character and condition of the devoted race. In describing them we have no occasion to do more than quote from Mr. Halliburton's narrative.

'Hunting and fishing, which had formerly been the delight of the colony, and might have still supplied it with subsistence, had no further attraction for a simple and quiet people, and gave way to agriculture, which had been established in the marshes and low lands, by repelling with dikes the sea and rivers which covered these plains. These grounds yielded fifty for one at first, and afterwards fifteen or twenty for one at least; wheat and oats succeeded best in them, but they likewise produced rye, barley, and maize. There were also potatoes in great abundance, the use of which was become common. At the same time these immense meadows were covered with numerous flocks. They computed as many as sixty thousand head of horned cattle; and most families had several horses, though the tillage was carried on by oxen. Their habitations, which were constructed of wood, were extremely convenient, and furnished as neatly as substantial farmers' houses in Europe. They reared a great deal of poultry of all kinds, which made a variety in their food, at once wholesome and plentiful. Their ordinary drink was beer and cider, to which they sometimes added rum. Their usual clothing was in general the produce of their own flax, or the fleeces of their own sheep; with these they made common linens and coarse cloths. If any of them had a desire for articles of greater luxury, they procured them from Annapolis or Louisburg, and gave in exchange corn, cattle, or furs. The neutral French had nothing else to give their neighbors, and made still fewer exchanges among themselves, because each separate family was able, and had been accustomed, to provide for its own wants. They therefore knew nothing of paper currency, which was so common throughout the rest of North America. Even the small quantity of gold and silver which had been introduced into the colony, did not inspire that activity in which consists its real value. Their manners were of course extremely simple. There was seldom a cause, either civil or criminal, of importance enough to be carried before the Court of Judication, established at Annapolis. Whatever little differences arose from time to time among them, were amicably adjusted by their elders. All their public acts were drawn by their pastors, who had likewise the keeping of their wills; for which, and their religious services, the inhabitants paid a twenty-seventh part of their harvest, which was always sufficient to afford more means than there were objects of generosity.

Real misery was wholly unknown, and benevolence anticipated the demands of poverty. Every misfortune was relieved, as it were, before it could be felt, without ostentation on the one hand, and without meanness on the other. It was, in short, a society of brethren; every individual of which was equally ready to give, and to receive, what he thought the common right of mankind. So perfect a harmony naturally prevented all those connexions of gallantry which are so often fatal to the peace of families. This evil was prevented by early marriages, for no one passed his youth in a state of celibacy. As soon as a young man arrived to the proper age, the community built him a house, broke up the lands about it, and supplied him with all the necessaries of life for a twelvemonth. There he received the partner whom he had chosen, and who brought him her portion in flocks. This new family grew and prospered like the others. In 1755, all together made a population of eighteen thousand souls. Such is the picture of these people, as drawn by the Abbe Raynal.—By many, it is thought to represent a state of social happiness, totally inconsistent with the frailties and passions of human nature; and that is worthy rather of the poet than the historian. In describing a scene of rural felicity like this, it is not improbable that his narrative has partaken of the warmth of feeling for which he was remarkable; but it comes much nearer the truth than is generally imagined. Tradition is fresh and positive in the various parts of the United States, where they were located, respecting their guileless, peaceable and scrupulous character; and the descendants of those, whose long cherished and endearing local attachment induced them to return to the land of their nativity, still deserve the name of a mild, frugal, and pious people.'

As it would have been impossible for the English to get them into their possession, if the design of carrying them away had been made known; and as it was in the power of the Acadians to disperse and place themselves beyond the reach of detection in the recesses of the forest, secure, as they were, of the alliance and sympathy of the Indians; it became necessary to devise the means of collecting and taking them by stratagem. It was determined that a proclamation should be issued requiring their attendance at specified places, in their several settlements, on the same day. The proclamation was so framed in its phraseology, that the design could not be discovered, and so severe in its penalties, that none would dare to disobey. By this cunning contrivance, nearly the whole population was surprised simultaneously throughout the province. The reader may form an idea of the scene presented on this fatal day throughout the Acadian settlements, by the following account of the proceedings at Grand Pre, in King's county.

Colonel John Winslow, of Marshfield, in Massachusetts, was entrusted with the management of the affair at this place. He is described by Mr. Halliburton, as an officer of great humanity and firmness. Having issued this proclamation requiring them to assemble on the fifth of September, 1755, at three o'clock in the afternoon in the church at Grand Pre, the unsuspecting and innocent Acadians, to the number of four hundred and eighteen able-bodied men, were found at the appointed hour, in the appointed place. Colonel Winslow, accompanied by his officers, standing in the centre of the church, addressed them to the following effect.

'Gentlemen; I have received from his Excellency Governor Lawrence, the King's Commission, which I have in my hand; and by his orders you are convened together, to manifest to you his Majesty's final resolution to the French inhabitants of this his Province of Nova Scotia; who, for almost half a century, have had more indulgence granted them than any of his subjects in any part of his dominions; what use you have made of it you yourselves best know. The part of duty I am now upon, though necessary, is very disagreeable to my natural make and temper, as I know it must be grievous to you, who are of the same species; but it is not my business to animadvert, but to obey such orders as I receive, and therefore, without hesitation, shall deliver you his Majesty's orders and the instructions, namely—that your lands and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock of all sorts, are forfeited to the Crown; with all your other effects, saving your money and household goods, and you yourselves to be removed from this his Province.

Thus it is peremptorily his Majesty's orders, that the whole French inhabitants of these Districts be removed; and I am, thro' his Majesty's goodness, directed to allow you liberty to carry off your money and household goods, as many as you can without discommoding the vessels you go in. I shall do every thing in my power, that all those goods be secured to you, and that you are not molested in carrying them off; also, that the whole families shall go in the same vessel, and make this remove, which I am sensible must give you a great deal of trouble, as easy as his Majesty's service will admit; and hope that, in whatever part of the world you may fall, you may be faithful subjects, a peaceable and happy people. I must also inform you, that it is his Majesty's pleasure that you remain in security under the inspection and direction of the troops that I have the honor to command.'

After this address, Colonel Winslow declared them the king's prisoners. Mr. Halliburton adds, that

'The whole number of persons collected at Grand Pre, finally amounted to four hundred and eighty-three men, and three hundred and thirty-seven women, heads of families; and their sons and daughters, to five hundred and twenty-seven of the former, and five hundred and seventy-six of the latter; making in the whole one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three souls. Their stock consisted of one thousand two hundred and sixty-nine oxen, one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven cows, five thousand and seven young cattle, four hundred and ninety-three horses, eight thousand six hundred and ninety sheep, and four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven hogs. As some of these wretched inhabitants escaped to the woods, all possible measures were adopted to force them back to captivity. The country was laid waste to prevent their subsistence. In the District of Minas alone, there were destroyed two hundred and fifty-five houses, two hundred and seventy-six barns, one hundred and fifty-five out-houses, eleven mills, and one church; and the friends of those who refused to surrender, were threatened as the victims of their obstinacy.' In consequence of their earnest entreaties, the men were permitted, ten at a time, to visit their wretched families, and to look, for the last time, upon the beautiful fields of their loved and lost homes.

'They bore their confinement, and received their sentence, with a fortitude and resignation altogether unexpected; but when the hour of embarkation arrived, in which they were to leave the land of their nativity for ever—to part with their friends and relatives, without the hope of ever seeing them again, and to be dispersed among strangers, whose language, customs, and religion were opposed to their own, the weakness of human nature prevailed, and they were overpowered with the sense of their miseries. The preparations having been all completed, the 10th of September was fixed upon as the day of departure. The prisoners were drawn up six deep, and the young men, one hundred and sixty-one in number, were ordered to go first on board of the vessels. This they instantly and peremptorily refused to do, declaring that they would not leave their parents; but expressed a willingness to comply with the order, provided they were permitted to embark with their families. This request was immediately rejected, and the troops were ordered to fix bayonets and advance towards the prisoners, a motion which had the effect of producing obedience on the part of the young men, who forthwith commenced their march. The road from the chapel to the shore, just one mile in length, was crowded with women and children, who, on their knees, greeted them as they passed with their tears and their blessings; while the prisoners advanced with slow and reluctant steps, weeping, praying, and singing hymns. This detachment was followed by the seniors, who passed through the same scene of sorrow and distress. In this manner was the whole male part of the population of the District of Minas put on board the five transports, stationed in the river Gaspereau; each vessel being guarded by six non-commissioned officers, and eighty privates. As soon as the other vessels arrived, their wives and children followed, and the whole were transported from Nova Scotia. The haste with which these measures were carried into execution did not admit of those preparations for their comfort, which, if unmerited by their disloyalty, were at least due in pity to the severity of their punishment. The hurry, confusion and excitement, connected with the embarkation, had scarcely subsided, when the Provincials were appalled at the work of their own hands. The novelty and peculiarity of their situation could not but force itself upon the attention of even the unreflecting soldiery; stationed in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, they suddenly found themselves without a foe to subdue, and without a population to protect. The volumes of smoke, which the half expiring embers emitted, while they marked the site of the peasant's humble cottage, bore testimony to the extent of the work of destruction. For several successive evenings the cattle assembled round the smouldering ruins, as if in anxious expectation of the return of their masters; while all night long the faithful watch-dogs of the Neutrals howled over the scene of desolation, and mourned alike the hand that had fed, and the house that had sheltered them.'

A similar scene was presented throughout all the Acadian settlements. In many places the most desperate resistance was attempted, but all was unavailing; they had been ensnared by stratagem, and were overpowered by numbers. The inexorable decree was carried into complete effect. The whole population, amounting to eighteen thousand souls, were suddenly and violently torn from the fertile fields, which their ancestors had cleared and cultivated, and on which they were born and had hoped to die; were robbed of their most valuable property; were separated from their families and friends, and crowded, as in slaveships, into small vessels, at the rate of two persons for each ton; were transported to distant provinces, and scattered, in humiliation, in poverty, and with broken hearts, in communities hostile to their religion and country, and averse to their manners and customs, without knowing each other's fate, and without the least ground of hope, that they should ever meet again on earth.

The following instance will enable the reader in some degree to realize the misery produced by the consummation of this cruel edict. Those Acadians, who had uniformly befriended the British authorities, were treated in the same manner as the rest; no exception was made, no dispensation granted, no favor, no meritorious service remembered. There was a notary public, named Rene Leblanc, who had formerly suffered in consequence of his attachment to the English, having been carried into captivity by the Indians, and kept a prisoner four years, solely on that account. At the time of the expulsion of the Acadians, he was still living, having attained a venerable age. He had twenty children, and about one hundred and fifty grand-children. They were all transported like so many convicts. They were compelled to embark in different vessels, and were scattered in distant provinces. The unfortunate old man was put on shore at New York, with his wife and his two youngest children only. Bent as he was by the infirmity of age, and overpowered by the weight of affliction, his parental affection still prompted him to seek out his lost children. He reached Philadelphia. There he found three of them. But his strength was exhausted, and he could go no farther. His misfortunes were greater than he could bear. He despaired of discovering his remaining children, and in penury, obscurity, and sorrow, sunk into his grave.

It may be questioned if the history of the world exhibits a more heart-rending incident than the exile of this amiable and happy people, or a more sad and affecting spectacle, than the desolation of their depopulated homes; their moaning flocks and herds; their rich and waving meadows turned into a desart; and the smoking ashes of their houses and barns. While the traveller contemplates the noble dikes reared by their industry, by means of which whole regions have been won from the rivers and the sea; while he walks beneath the shade of their abundant orchards, and stands over the ruins of their cottages, or muses among their graves, his imagination goes back to a scene of rural felicity and purity, in which the fables of antiquity were realized: his heart melts in sympathy with the sudden misfortunes and the dreadful fate of the poor Acadians.

FOUNDERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

From Knapp's Lectures on American Literature.

Our ancestors were not like some colonists, disgorged from the mother country to keep the remaining population sound and pure; they were not a surplus mass thrown off to prevent national apoplexy, or political spasms; such a population as sometimes went from Africa to take possession of the islands in the numerous seas about them, or to the more distant shores of Africa; nor were they sent by the parent country to extend her commerce, or to gain a footing on, or near, the territories of other nations.

They did not come to this country as the Spanish and French colonists to the "summer isles," allured by the golden dreams of avarice, or by the glowing description of the luxuriance of the soil, abounding in perpetual fruits and flowers; an earthly paradise, teeming with all that could satisfy the appetite or regale the senses; which for centuries have been the abodes of luxury, superstition, profligacy, and crime. No; the sober calculations of forming a thrifty settlement, which could make a good home for themselves and their descendants, operated upon some of the early colonists of this country. A spirit of enterprise natural to enlightened men, induced others to come and see, and in doing this, they became attached and fixed to these shores which their posterity now inhabit. Others had different motives for emigration; a love of freedom in thought and speech. They were fully sensible of their situation. They could not anticipate all the occurrences which might happen in their destinies, but they were determined to commence upon the principle, that knowledge and virtue are the pillars of power and security in every national code. They saw physical means about them for an almost interminable increase of population. The sea on one side, and boundless forests on the other. Navigable rivers were flowing into the oceans. Nothing but a thinly scattered race of rude men stood in their way to the founding of an empire larger than the world had ever seen. Nature seemed to have waited from her birth until this hour for their coming, to give them possession of her bounties. This was the place to originate a new course of thoughts upon political and civil liberty. There were, in these retreats, no shouts of the conqueror, no moans of the conquered; the time resembled the cool of the evening, and the place the abode of innocence, when and where other beings were at rest, and God walked with man in his primeval state. Every thing, in America, was to be begun, and every thing seemed to depend upon themselves; with this happy difference, however, between us and those in paradise, for our safety and happiness were to depend upon eating freely of the tree of knowledge, which was forbidden to him who first sprang from the dust of the earth. Here was offered the opportunity to cultivate the mind without the trammels and fetters which embarrass and bind those born in aged and decaying communities. Here, plains, and vales, and hills, offered opportunities for all the experiments of agriculture. No agrarian law was needed to give men an equality; there was one passed already by nature without stint.—The sites for cites were unoccupied; and they exercised their judgments upon this subject of a proper place to build them, without statutes or restraints. The political compact was to be formed and altered as the covenanters could agree; for there was no other lawgiver than their own understandings; no *Solons* but their own *wisdom*, no *Lycurguses* but the severe discussions of their own judgments. There was no syren to allure them from their duties to the rocks on which they might sleep until their locks of strength were shorn. There were no beds of flowers beneath which the serpents flattery and fashion might glide to wound their naked feet with sharp stings. Indolence to them would have been death; and labor, that supposed curse on man, was a blessing. Thus stripped of every shackle, they began their work of founding an empire.—By the lights emitted from their minds shall we trace the path they pursued, and the deeds they performed. The light of the sun passes away with the going down of the same; but the accumulated light of successive ages of intellect, like the precious stones which adorn the city of God, chases away all darkness, and beams in eternal splendor.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

At day-light I departed for the ruins, with a mind absorbed by the objects which I had seen yesterday. An hour's walk, indulged in intense reflection, brought me to the grandest and most gigantic northern mass, on the eastern bank of the Euphrates, and distant about four miles and a half from the eastern suburb of Hillah. It is called by the natives, El Mujellibah, "the overturned;" also Harroot and Maroot, from a tradition handed down, with little deviation, from time immemorial, that near the foot of the ruin there is a well, invisible to mortals, in which those rebellious angels were condemned to be hung with their heels upwards, until the day of judgment, as a punishment for their wickedness. This solid mould, which I consider from its situation and magnitude to be the remains of the Tower of Babel, an opinion likewise adopted by that venerable and highly distinguished geographer, Major Rennell, is a vast oblong square, composed of kiln-burnt and sun-dried bricks, rising irregularly to the height of one hundred and thirty-nine feet at the south west; whence it slopes towards the north-east to a depth of one hundred and ten feet. Its sides face the four cardinal points. I measured them carefully, and the following is the full extent of each face:—That to the north along the visible face, is 274 yards; to the south, 259 yards; to the east, 226 yards: and to the west, 240 yards. The summit is an uneven flat, strewed with broken and unbroken bricks, the perfect ones measuring thirteen inches square by three thick. Many exhibited the arrow-headed character, which appeared remarkably fresh. Pottery, bitumen, vitrified and petrified brick, shells, and glass, were equally abundant. The principal materials composing this ruin are doubtles mud bricks, baked in the sun, and mixed up with straw. It is not difficult to trace brickwork along each front, particularly at the south-west angle, which is faced by a wall composed partly of kiln-burnt brick, that in shape exactly resembles a watch-tower or small turret. On its summit there are considerable traces of erect building: at the western end is a circular mass of solid brick-work, sloping towards the top, and rising from a confused heap of rubbish. The chief material forming this fabric appeared similar to that composing the ruin called Akercoun—a mixture of chopped straw, with slime used as cement, and regular layers of unbroken reeds between the horizontal courses of the bricks. The base is greatly injured by time and the elements; particularly to the south-east, where it is cloven in a deep furrow from top to bottom. The sides of the ruin exhibit hollows worn partly by the weather, but more generally formed by the Arabs, who are incessantly digging for bricks, and hunting for antiquities. Several of these excavations I entered, and have no reason to suppose they are inhabited by such ferocious animals as the generality of travellers assert. There certainly was an offensive smell, and the caves were strewed with the bones of sheep and goats, devoured most probably by the jackals that resort thither in great numbers; and thousands of bats and owls have filled many of these cavities. The natives are very reluctant to follow the visiter into these dens, and dislike remaining near the ruins after sunset, rather from the fear of demons and evil spirits, than from any attack of lions or other wild beasts. Indeed, by their own account, there are not half a dozen lions within thirty miles round Babel; though, about sixty miles below Hillah, on the banks of the river, in a considerable patch of brushwood, those animals are very numerous.—It appears that the only risk attendant on entering the recesses in all the mounds, is the liability of being stung by venomous reptiles, which are very numerous throughout the ruins. This circumstance is an apt illustration of the prophecies of Jeremiah:—"And Babylon shall become heaps, a dwelling-place for dragons, an astonishment and an hissing, without an inhabitant."—(Jer. chap. ii. v. 27.)—*Capt. Mignan's Travels in Chaldea.*

From the New Monthly Magazine.

MR. SHIEL'S DESCRIPTION OF IRISH COURTS OF JUSTICE.

Mr. Shiel, after a beautiful description of the beautiful country in the neighborhood of Clonmel, which he approached in a lively summer day, when all nature seemed rejoicing, gives the following harrowing specimen of the cases which occupy Irish Courts of Justice:—

I entered the town with my mind filled with the images and reflections which this series of enchanting objects had produced; but my reveries did not long continue, for, as the carriage rolled beside the barracks in which a strong garrison is maintained, I heard a loud and discordant howling from a number of barefooted and ragged boys, who were running with long sheets of printed paper streaming from their hands, while they exclaimed, with a prophetic, but unintended veracity, "Here's a list of all the prisoners who are to be tried and found guilty at the assizes of the county of Tipperary." Whatever pleasing relics of meditation had been allowed to remain by the shrill screaming of these heralds of justice, who were thus busy in announcing her terrible approach, were effectually dissipated by the purchase of one of the documents which furnished the matter of their clamorous announcement; and looking over the miscellany of atrocities which was detailed in the frightful catalogue, I could not help contrasting the loveliness of the scene through which I had been passing, with the hideousness of the horrid spectacle, of which I anticipated that I should be a witness during the assizes.

The trial of five brothers, whose names were Wallace, for the murder of Arthur Graham, the husband of their sister, laid a great hold on my attention. Arthur Graham excited the jealousy of his wife by his attentions to a girl much younger and handsomer than herself, Miss Winny Faby. Among the instances which were given in evidence to show his partiality for Winny, (the abbreviation of Winnifred,) it was proved by a wood ranger, that Graham had surreptitiously cut down a tree, and that his object was to provide means for the "edication" of his pretty mistress, whom he was desirous of having instructed in the accomplishment of reading. This tree of knowledge bore him very bitter fruits.

The charge and defence were made in the presence of one of his brothers in law; and urged on, as it was supposed, by his wife, to avenge her wrongs, they resolved that Graham should die. He was found dead near his house, with evident marks of strangulation. It appeared, from traces on the ground, that he had been dragged, with a rope round his neck, through several fields, and that his head had, as he was hauled along in this horrible process of suffocation, struck against stones which were dabbled with blood.—When the barbarous business had been completed, and his murderers had glutted their hatred to satiety, they threw his corpse, with the eyes starting from the sockets, and with the tongue lolling from the expanded mouth, into a ditch where he was next day discovered. It was justly observed by an old beldam, the mother of his assassins, that it would have been much wiser to have indulged in the luxury of a procrastinated execution, and that if they had tucked him up to a tree, and left him hanging, it would have been supposed that he had committed suicide. This judicious but tardy remark, was communicated to one of her sons in a whisper at his fire side, where they sat together over the expiring embers, and were going over the incidents of the execution. "Oh, then, (said the hoary mother,) how did you do his job for him?" The son imagined that his answer would be heard by no other than the associate in his sanguinary proceedings; but there was another ear open to the sounds. It was remarked by a peasant boy, who was tending cattle, that while the wake of Arthur Graham was going on, there was a light shining at the windows of his brother-in-law's cottage. His curiosity was awakened. He crept to the door, and overheard the revealments in which the son and mother beguiled the tedium of midnight together. His evidence was most material, as far as it affected one of the prisoners. The principal witness against them was a child eight years of age, whose testimony seemed to have been prepared by that Providence by which the murderer is so often entangled in his own snares. It may be said that the assassins were hanged by the very rope with which they strangled their sister's husband. They had assembled together before they set out upon their dreadful exploit, in a house which adjoined the one in which a child of about eight years of age chanced to reside. This child who had great sprightliness and vivacity, went into the cabin of the Wallaces to play, and, going towards a hen roost, took up a rope which depended from it, on which there was a noose. He began to amuse himself with it, on which one of the prisoners at the bar, in a rough tone, desired him to desist.

He then left the house. His uncle subsequently ordered him to put up a horse in an adjoining field where there was a quarry. He had advanced to the edge of the quarry, and looking down, beheld the five brothers together, two of whom were holding the rope at either end, and arranging the noose. "Is it slaughtering ye're going?" said the boy. Strange state of things, when the first idea that offers itself to a child, on seeing five men together, is associated with blood! "Bring out Pat Hayes, (the boy's uncle,) and we'll soon slaughter him; but you'd better be off," was the reply. The only farther conversation which he overheard, was relative to the propriety of one of the brothers changing his dress. The boy was cross examined by Mr. Hatchell, with all his accustomed caution and acuteness, (qualities which he most happily unites,) but he could not be shaken. A child is the most formidable of all witnesses. Those most versed in criminal courts, almost give a case over the moment a child appears. Their testimony is so distinct, so direct, so minute, and, at the same time, so clear, and the frankness of their manner is so persuasive and so natural a concomitant of truth, that every question that is put to them, gives corroboration to their statement. The boy, on being interrogated as to all that he did on that occasion, gave a history of a wicked gander, of which he was afraid, and which he fought with a little switch. This dropped out quite unexpectedly; and afterwards another witness, favorable to the prisoners, confirmed every word which the boy had told of his encounter with the gander at the door of the prisoners' house. Four of the brothers were convicted, there being a slight circumstance which saved the fifth, who was not identified with perfect accuracy. But if he was allowed to survive, it was to behold a frightful domestic scene. The county infirmary is at Cashel, about nine miles from the place of execution. The four brothers who were convicted having been hanged, their bodies were sent to Cashel for dissection, pursuant to that part of the sentence which is more dreadful than death. The surgeon's knife excites more horror than the hangman's cord. The four corpses were placed on the same cart, and bound together in a pile, which, as the vehicle rolled rapidly off, was seen to heave and toss from the motion, as if some relics of life and animation were in it. An arm would sometimes be shaken from its position, and sometimes a head was seen to depend from the side of the cart, with the throat marked with the compressing circle which had squeezed vitality away. If the fifth brother was guilty, the sight must have been a sufficient punishment.

UNANIMITY OF JURIES.

On the question of the necessity of unanimity in juries on criminal trials, which has been so prominently brought before the public by the late proceedings at Cork, there has been sent us a very clever and ingenious pamphlet, published some years, entitled "Observations on the English Jury Laws in Criminal Cases, with respect to the distinction between Unanimous Verdicts and Verdicts by a Majority," from which we shall make no apology for making some extracts. It is well known that different rules prevail in the different countries in which Jury trials exist, as to the requisites of their verdict. In Scotland, where the Jury consists of 15, a bare majority of opinions is sufficient to decide their verdict. In France, where 12 compose the Jury two-thirds of the members, or 8, must concur in opinion to render valid a verdict of guilty. In England it is superfluous to mention that unanimity is requisite in all cases of condemnation. Each of these systems is defended by its respective partisans, and on its own separate grounds, and we shall not stop and discuss their merits. But unanimity being required in England, it behooves us to see, either that unanimity is obtained, or that, if there is doubt, the defendant should have the benefit of that doubt. The necessity of this rule is forcibly stated in the following passage:—

"It is the same case with an English Jury:—Suppose the jury ENCLOSED, and consequently excluded from all farther information on the question of the murder. Three of this jury shall, we assume, be persuaded of the prisoner's innocence, and nine of his guilt. Were this in Scotland, or in France, the majority would be sufficient to condemn, and the number of that majority would be declared in court; but in England it is very different.—The jury are not here twelve separate men; they are one body, whose collected opinion is to be declared by their foreman. There are, then, doubts in the mind of that body; and the prisoner has a right, to have those doubts of his guilt interpreted in his favor. If the three who think him innocent were to agree to a verdict of guilty, they would be perjured. They would become the executioners of an innocent man; for to them he would be innocent. It is otherwise with the nine. They think him guilty; but their opinion is not the opinion of the whole body. They are only the alternately proponderating weights in the scale of a single mind. It is not so much in one scale, and nothing, or what we count as nothing, in the other.—The weights on either end of the beam are, in our argument, assumed to be of the same quality.—They differ in amount, but neither of them are worthless. Each scale is attended to. The balance vibrates—there is doubt. If the lighter scale be fixed to the beam, it is a jury of nine. If the proportion of the two, with regard to quantity alone, be considered, we divide truth into parcels that oppose one another: we have the decision by majority.

"Were this a mere case of probabilities, resolvable by the doctrine of chances—were it a life insurance that might be calculated from the tables of Dr. Price and Mr. Morgan, we might then say (supposing the jurors to be equally wise,) that it was nine to three against the person accused; and we might reasonably conclude that, if there were a multitude of similar cases in each of which there were recorded a verdict of guilty, out of every 12, so convicted, there would be three innocent men who would suffer the sentence of the law. This is the unvarnished tale of what, it is to be feared, often happens in countries where the juries decide by majority; but there must be something very different, whatever that something may be, in the verdicts of our juries: for decision by majority is not the law of England. A scotch jury literally says: 'There are eight of us who think the prisoner guilty, and seven who believe him to be innocent;' and the man is hanged upon this comparison of probabilities: but such a verdict would not be recorded in an English court; or if it were, it would be equivalent to not guilty."

We would go further and say, that if there is not an almost instantaneous unanimity, the man should be acquitted. What is the meaning of the legal recommendation, that the prisoner is to have the advantage of reasonable doubt?' And is it not to be presumed, when twelve sworn persons differ on a matter of fact, that there must be some reasonable doubt? The great principal on which the English law proceeds is, that the proof must be decisive, and consequently that the jurors cannot but be unanimous.—*London Times.*

A MOTHER.

There is something in sickness, that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined in a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow, and administered to his helplessness? O, there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtakes him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him; and if the world cast him off, she will be all the world to him.—*Irving.*

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia, gen.*	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan, $5 & upw.*	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	½
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	2	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabetht'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Have Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Branch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at Georget'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21.—wtf

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1830.

THE ACADIANS.—Much of our paper is this day occupied with the account of the removal of these people from their homes in Nova Scotia, and their dispersion through the provinces of Great Britain.—Our readers will, we are confident, peruse the history of this cruel, cold-blooded transaction, with deep and absorbing interest. The whole affair is, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of civilized nations.

THE SOUTHERN INDIANS.—We have selected for our paper a portion of the Memorial of the citizens of Philadelphia, in relation to the situation of the Cherokee and other Indians. We have been much pleased—indeed our better feelings have been improved—by a careful perusal of this document. Conceived and expressed in the true spirit of christian benevolence, it is well worthy the city of brotherly love and the land of Penn. The subject is one which should be approached only with the holiest and purest feelings of our nature.

We were gratified to find that the meeting in Philadelphia was not composed of heated partisans, but of the mild and reflecting citizens of all parties. The pious, the amiable and the venerable Bishop White presided, and the proceedings received the hearty support of several prominent friends of General Jackson—among others were the Reverend Dr. Ely and Mr. Meredith.

We trust that when the subject is discussed in our city, it will be examined calmly, and without prejudice.

Believing that the representations which they have made, are founded in the truth, your memorialists would respectfully, but earnestly, petition, that Congress would sustain inviolably, the faith of the United States pledged to the Cherokees and other Indian nations in their vicinity, in its full meaning, intent and purpose—that the remnants of this ancient and suffering race may be protected in the enjoyment of peace and quietude, upon that soil which has been theirs by immemorial possession, which contains the bones of their fathers, and to which they are attached by all the strong ties which bind men to country and to home, and that no laws shall be permitted to be imposed upon them, which, under any pretext, however plausible, shall render them slaves in effect, though freemen in name.

When your memorialists reflect upon the many favors received by the first settlers of these United States from the hands of the aborigines; when they call to mind that many of the treaties which they have recited, were made when our frontiers were weak, and the Indians strong; when they look at the defenceless and friendless condition of the sad remains of this once powerful people, they feel constrained by no common impulse to ask of Congress, that not only strict justice and enlightened generosity, but also efficient protection and support may be extended towards them.

If the government of the United States have made engagements with any other parties, supposed to be incompatible with its pledges to the Indians, let all such claims be deliberately examined, and if they shall appear to be well founded, let a proper adjustment take place, and suitable indemnity be made to the suffering or aggrieved parties. But whilst your memorialists desire that in all their doings the U. States may observe towards ALL people the measure of strict justice, they cannot but earnestly solicit, that in all questions having a reference to the rights of Indians, *their* claims to the soil which they occupy, as well as other rights guaranteed to them by treaty, may be strictly maintained; for it must appear self-evident that no compact between the United States, and a third party, can effect *them*, or in the least impair either their natural or their vested privileges.

In thus acting towards the Cherokees and other Indians, according to the dictates of a generous policy, your memorialists do not perceive any practical difficulties. If suffered to continue undisturbed upon their lands, in the course of a few years the progress of civilization, and the increase of knowledge, would of necessity change their character, modify their laws and customs, and finally prepare them for an amalgamation with the white population. They would then gladly receive the rights of citizenship, the duties and privileges of which an improved education would teach them to appreciate and perform. That this is the ultimatum of the hopes and wishes of the Indians themselves, your memorialists think is manifest from an address to the President of the U. States, dated at Washington, the 12th of March, 1825, and signed by Ross, Lowry, and Hicks, the principal Cherokee chiefs.

Speaking in reference to this subject, they express their full conviction that the day would arrive, "*if the Cherokees were permitted to remain peaceably and quietly in the enjoyment of their rights,*" when all "*distinction between their race and the American family would be imperceptible;*" and they emphatically declare, that "*for the sake of civilization and the preservation of existence, they would willingly see the habits and customs of the aboriginal man extinguished.*"

Seeing that such are the dispositions and temper manifested by the Indians themselves, your memorialists have noticed with regret that a resolution has been offered in the Senate contemplating a modification of the laws of the United States for the regulation "of trade and intercourse with the Indians, so as to exempt expressly from their operation, the territory occupied by any Indians, within a state over whom as tribes or individuals the laws of the state have been, or may be extended by the legislature thereof."

Your memorialists fear this proposition, if adopted, would lead to a system of measures hostile to the best interests of the Indians, and in opposition to the spirit and letter of the numerous treaties which they have already recited.

In looking towards the future and final destiny of the Indian race east of the Mississippi, your memorialists cannot better convey their feelings than in the language used by an eminent jurist* of the State of New York, in reference to the small fragments of tribes resident within the territorial limits of that State. When, says he, "the time "shall arrive for us to break down the partition "between us and them, and to annihilate the politi"cal existence of the Indians as nations and tribes, "I trust we shall act fairly and explicitly, and "endeavor to effect it with the full knowledge and "assent of the Indians themselves; and with the "most scrupulous regard to their weakness and "prejudices, and with the entire approbation of the "Government of the United States. I am satisfied that such a course would be required by prudence, and would become necessary not only for "conscience sake, but for the reputation of national justice."

In according to the general wisdom and benevolence of the sentiments just recited, their full approbation, your memorialists feel that as *Pennsylvanians* they are peculiarly entitled and enjoined, to ask of the United States the inviolate observance of *all faith* plighted to the Indians, and they are constrained, by a deep sense of gratitude, to bear testimony to the name, and by the experience of their forefathers, to the fact, that the Indians on their part, can maintain with strictest integrity, all promises which they have given in treaty with white men. In the remembrance that their ancestors landed on the shores of America, a feeble band, without the munition of arms—that with open hearts and hands they sought the friendship of the Indians, then a strong and powerful race—that this was given and pledged in that memorable treaty held near the place where your memorialists are now assembled—when they call to mind that this compact *was never broken*—but that with deeds of kindness and good fellowship *every* pledge mutually given, was *mutually redeemed*, insomuch that it is their happiness to record that for a space of sixty years, *no human blood, shed in Indian conflict, ever stained the soil of Pennsylvania.*—Recurring to these cherished recollections, they cannot but feel it to be a duty imperative upon them, to plead the cause of the Indian at a moment of extremity, when measures are in contemplation, vitally effecting his dearest interests.

Considering, moreover, that the Cherokees, by the express recommendation, nay, by the aid and assistance of the Government of the United States itself, have, for a series of years past, been rapidly advancing in civilization—that they have relinquished the habits and pursuits of the savage, and have become possessed of houses and mills, flocks and herds, schools and printing presses,—*that above all*, many of them have forsaken the superstitions of the Heathen, and embraced the religion of the Gospel, your memorialists feel bound earnestly to petition that no measures may be permitted to take place, which shall compel this nation to leave the small residue of their ancient patrimony, now rendered doubly dear by the meliorations of civilized life, and to exchange cultivated fields and comfortable habitations for the wild and houseless prairies of the West.

In conclusion, it is the sincere desire of your memorialists that the Government of the U. States, and all others who presume to act towards the Indians, may be endowed not only with a spirit of ordinary benevolence, but that a remembrance of the solemn responsibility of nations, no less than individuals, to a *Supreme Tribunal*, may purify their feelings, and direct their purposes.

Unanimously adopted, and signed by order and in behalf of a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and its adjoining districts, held on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

WILLIAM WHITE, *Chairman.*

ROBERTS VAUX, HENRY J. WILLIAMS, } *Secretaries.*

* Chancellor Kent.

CONGRESS.

January 16.—The Senate did not sit.

The House of Representatives were engaged in the consideration of private bills, of which many were acted on in committee, and ordered to a third reading on Monday. Mr. Storrs, from the Committee on the Census, reported a bill to provide for taking the Fifth Census; and gave notice that he should in a few days report a bill to fix the ratio of representation. Mr. Coulter, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the Board of Navy Commissioners, and to transfer its duties to the Secretary of the Navy, and to regulate the office of Naval Constructor.—*Journal.*

January 18.—In the Senate, among the various memorials and petitions presented, were three by Mr. Sprague, and one from Mr. Holmes, from Maine, remonstrating against the transportation and opening of the mails on the Sabbath; and one by Mr. Clayton, from Delaware, signed by about 1600 citizens of that State, praying that no alteration may be made of the existing laws on that subject. The President communicated a petition adopted at a meeting of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the extension of jurisdiction over the Indians by the States in which they reside, and the removal of them beyond the Mississippi: Mr. Sprague presented one of a similar character from sundry citizens of the state of Maine; and one from the same state praying Congress to pass a law to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The resolution of Mr. Foot, proposing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of Surveyor General, and of suspending the surveys of the public lands until those which are already surveyed shall have been sold, was resumed as the unfinished business; when Mr. Benton took the floor in opposition to the proposed inquiry. He went into an interesting detail of the regular and persevering hostility manifested to the settlement and prosperity of the western country from the adoption of the constitution to the present time; and in a speech replete with energy, research, argument and eloquence, demonstrated the injurious consequences that must ensue from the proposed inquiry, if so far countenanced as to receive a reference to a Committee. This speech of Mr. B. is in preparation, and will be published as soon as the debate, which will be resumed to day, shall have been concluded.

In the House of Representatives, among numerous petitions presented, were several upon the subject of the transmission of the Sunday Mails. Many private bills were reported, and passed through their preliminary stages; after which, Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committe of Ways and Means, reported a bill appropriating about four millions of dollars for the service of the Navy during the year 1830. It was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, introduced a bill to consolidate the former acts regulating the Post Office Department; which was read and made the order for the 19th. The resolution for the distribution of the public lands, was taken into consideration, and Mr. Speight, of North Carolina, addressed the House until near the conclusion of the allotted hour. He was followed by Mr. Wickliffe, who, with a view of terminating the protracted discussion upon the subject in its present stage, suggested the propriety of referring itto the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Ingersoll moved the previous question as the shortest mode of putting an end to the debate; and the motion was, upon a division by yeas and nays, carried by a majority of 127 to 59. A long discussion afterwards ensued upon a question of order, in consequence of a request made by Mr. Hammons for a division of the resolution, in order that the sense of the House might be taken upon its branches separately. The decision of the Speaker in favor of the call of Mr. Hammons, was appealed from by Mr. Barringer; but sustained on a division by a majority of 107 to 52. Before a final decision was made upon the question, generally, an adjournment took place.—*Telegraph.*

January 19.—In the Senate, the resolutions offered on Monday by Mr. Barton, Mr. Seymour, and Mr. Ellis, were taken up and agreed to. By the resolution offered by Mr. Barton, the Committee on the Public Lands were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a grant of a portion of the public lands to the heirs of Robert Fulton, deceased. Bills from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for arrearages in the Naval service, in 1829, and for the payment of invalid pensioners; and for continuing in force an act authorizing certain soldiers in the late war to surrender their bounty lands, and to locate others in lieu thereof, were twice read and referred. Mr. Rowan reported the bill for deciding controversies between States, and moved its indefinite postponement. The resolution offered by Mr. Foot, on the 29th ult. in relation to the sales of Public Lands, was again taken up; on this a debate arose, which continued to the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the Committees having reported, the House resumed the consideration of the Resolution, offered by Mr. Hnnt, relative to the distribution of the Public Lands. The House having, on the preceding day, agreed to so much of the Resolution as provides "that a Select Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the nett annual proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States and Territories," proceeded to vote on the second proposition in the Resolution—"for the purposes of Education," which was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 97 to 85. The question was then taken on the third branch of the Resolution, viz: "and Internal Improvements;" which was negatived, by a vote of 94 to 92. The House then proceeded to vote on the last proposition, which reads thus: "in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives;" which was also carried in the affirmative—Ayes 117, Noes 76. The Resolution having been agreed to in this form, the Select Committee was ordered to consist of seven members.—The twenty-three private bills, ordered on Friday to be engrossed, were then read a third time and passed.—The House then proceeded to consider the Judiciary Bill, when Mr. Spencer offered an amendment, which, on his motion, was ordered to be printed: after which the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Strong commenced a speech in favor of the amendment he had moved: but before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Hoffman the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.—*Journal.*

AMERICAN HEMP *vs.* RUSSIAN HEMP.

Boston, Jan. 14.—An experiment was made yesterday, at the Navy Yard, Charleston, by the officers of that station, on the relative strength of Russian and American Cordage. Believing the result would not be uninteresting to the American public. I herewith send it to you for publication:—

1st experiment—A single yarn of Russian Hemp raised	69	pounds.
2d - - - -	71	"
3d - - - -	68	"
	208	
A single yarn of American Hemp of the same size and length, raised, 1st	80	pounds.
2d - - - -	79	"
3d - - - -	91	"
	250	

Thus giving the American Hemp the preference in the three trials in point of strength, of more than 20 per cent.

Two deep sea lines of equal size, length and weight—one made of Russia and the other of American hemp—were then connected and force applied when the Russian parted. They were again joined, positions reversed, and on the application of force the Russian parted again.

Two three inch ropes of equal size, length and weight—the one made of Russian and the other of American hemp—were thereupon fastened together and force applied, when the Russian parted without in the least fracturing the American. It is proper to add, that the cordage thus tried, was made of the best Russian clean, and the common hemp from the Northampton machine.—*Dai. Adv.*

Murder.—One of the most shocking murders on record was perpetrated on Monday, the 4th instant, in Dansville, Steuben co. by a fellow named Millard, on the body of an old man named Smith. The circumstances, as near as we can learn, are as follows:—Millard went to the barn of a Mr. Markham, where Smith was at work, dressing flax. He professed to be very much fatigued, and requested Smith to furnish a team, either to take him to his family in Howard, or bring his family to him. Smith said he had no team—that Mr Markham had one, but was gone with it. Millard was not satisfied, and insisted upon being obeyed.—After some altercation, Millard commenced beating deceased with a stick, to escape which he ran towards the house, when Millard overtook and knocked him down with a club, senseless. He then seized an axe, and deliberately chopped the old man's head off, cutting through the chin, so as to leave part of the jaw bone attached to the body. He then tore open his vest and shirt, and split him entirely open from his breast down; in which situation he left him, and started in pursuit of Mrs. Markham, who had crawled through a window and fled. She escaped, however, and rallied some neighbors who pursued and caught the murderer.—He is now lodged in our jail.—*Bath, Steuben co. Advocate.*

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Packet ship John Jay, Capt. Holdrege, arrived on the 16th instant from Liverpool. She sailed on the evening of the 8th ult., was 8 days in clearing the Channel, and has had a boisterous passage, with frequent snow storms.

We have received Liverpool papers of the 6th, and London to the 7th Dec. inclusive. They contain no political news of importance.

Baron d'Assica, Agent of Don Miguel to England, had an interview with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 5th.

The Portuguese government has issued an order directing that no vessels from New Orleans or the neighboring ports shall be admitted into any port of Portugal.

Advices from Oporto to Nov. 15, presents the usual distressing aspect of affairs in that distracted country. Seventeen individuals, who intended emigrating by an American schr. were found by the police officers in the ship's hold, and committed to prison; the schr. was allowed to proceed on her voyage.

The Emperor Nicholas was seized with shivering fits and fever fits on the 8th of Nov. The English papers are speculating on the consequences of his demise. The last bulletin, of the 21st, states—"His Majesty slept eight hours last night, but there is no change in his disorder."

The Austrian Observer has an article upon the trade between Russia and China, which it professes to have copied from a Prussian paper—the general depository for Russian affairs—which, among other things, states that Russia some time ago took possession of a country in Central Asia, as extensive as France and Holland put together; part of this territory is composed of turbulent subjects, whom China could not control, but which it seems Russia can. It is also stated that the new Russian frontier is distant about 28 French leagues from the English possessions in India.

The Packet ship Florida, arrived at Liverpool in the short passage of 17 days from New York.

The Galatea frigate had arrived in England from Mexico, with 300,000 dollars, and 40 packages of cochineal, and some remittances for the London Mining Companies.

There has been some skirmishing between the Russian and Turkish troops in Asia, where the news of the signature of the preliminaries of peace had not penetrated three weeks after that event had taken place.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

A Flanders Mail arrived last night, bringing Brussels papers of the 5th instant. A letter from Ancona, dated the 10th ultimo, mentions that a Greek corps of 4,000 men, after the defeat of the Turks near Petra, marched to Athens, with a view of clearing Livadia of the Turks, but that intelligence had been brought by a French vessel, that the Greeks had been totally defeated. Such was the report, which, if true, would make a considerable alteration in the settlement of the Greek question.

The Moniteur publishes a table of the prices of grain, which regulate exportation and importation in France, by which it appears that prices have fallen since last summer, though not very considerably.

The Spanish Government, it appears, think seriously of re-establishing the lines of St. Roche before Gibraltar; it has allotted three millions of francs.

On the 27th November, the ship America went forth from Havre with 110 passengers, men, women and children; they quitted France to go and found a colony in Mexico. The point to which they direct themselves is called Guazacualo, situated on the banks of a navigable river, which throws its waters into the bay of Campeachy, and about eight leagues from the little city of Toledo.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday, the 16th inst. says—

"According to the latest accounts, as far as we are informed, Mr. M'Lane had made no progress towards any arrangement concerning the Colonial Trade, upon which the British Government is as little disposed to yield to his just representations, as it had been previously to those of Mr. Rush, Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Barbour."

NEWS FROM THE ARMY OF THE CAUCASUS.

St. Petersburgh, 16th Nov.—Immediately after the conclusion of peace at Adrianople, Field Marshal Count Diebitsch Sabalkansky sent two couriers, one by land, the other by sea, to convey the news to the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Caucasus. One of them, Lieutenant Mogatschy, Aid-de-Camp to Count Diebitsch, arrived by sea off the harbor of Trebisond on 2d October, but the Turkish commander not allowing him to land, he was obliged to seek another harbor.—This unseasonable obstacle, opposed by the Turkish authorities to the landing of our courier, has led to an event very unfortunate for the Ottoman troops, which, though ours have distinguished themselves by fresh victories, is yet to be lamented, as it has caused further bloodshed, at a time when the object of the war was already gained.

After Count Paskewitch had effected his retrograde movement on the road from Trebisond to Erzeroum he was just engaged in choosing good winter quarters for the troops under his command, when he received the unexpected news, that notwithstanding the bad season the new Seraskier continued to assemble troops; that he was preparing for an attack upon Erzeroum; and already collected 10,000 cavalry and infantry for this purpose, in the town of Belburgh, which we had left, and its neighborhood. Even if the presence of so large a force in the vicinity of our quarters had not been dangerous so long as it remains concentrated, it might, however, cause the inhabitants of the Pachalik already conquered, to rise, and so oblige our troops to undergo all the hardships of a winter campaign.

Induced by these considerations, Count Paskewitch resolved to undertake a general movement against the Seraskier, and to prevent, by one blow, all the consequences of his undertaking. He therefore left Engorum on the 6th Oct. and has proceeded towards Beiburt in two columns, the right under his command, by the way of Kosch Paingar, and the left under General Potemkin, by way of Ach Kaly and the mountain of Kof Dagh. On the 8th ult. the two columns joined at the Copper Mines, 15 wersts from Beiburt, and continued to advance towards that city by a defile, which leads directly to it along the banks of the Tihowka. Four wersts from the town our vanguard fell in with 1000 of the enemy's cavalry, occupying the defile, which at this place makes a bend towards the left side, and which is crossed by several defile roads to Beiburt.

The enemy's forces occupying both sides of the river, were attacked at once and repulsed, part to the intrenchment and abattis on the direct road to Beiburt, part to the high mountains, forming the right bank of the river. By this all the cross-roads to Beiburt were open to our troops, and Count Paskewitch, seeing that it would be easy to make a flank movement and turn the town, gave up the pursuit at nightfall and remained in the position which he had occupied.

The boldness with which the Turks quitted their intrenchments to attack our van proved that they were considerable in force. The prisoners taken in the night also declared that the Seraskier was only four wersts from Beiburt, that he had sent the garrison 2000 lazes, and intended to enter the town the next day with his whole force. This news induced Count Paskewitch to hasten the movements of the attack. Leaving his communications with Erzeroum, on the 9th, at five in the morning, he turned the town on the left to take a position on the heights which command the place within cannon shot, and also to cut off its communications with Ter Djane Tchifdik and partly with Trebison. (The Bulletin then recites a series of smart actions between the two columns and the enemy, which ended on the latter being driven from Beiburt. The Turks in evacuating the place divided themselves into three columns, all of which were attacked and put to flight. The Russians pursued them for 16 wersts, notwithstanding the badness of the roads, and entirely dispersed them.)

The enemy lost on this occasion, 800 killed and 1235 prisoners, six pieces of cannon, and 12 standards. We had 1000 killed and wounded, among the former is Major Shagoulatoff, of the Kersen Grenadiers, and Capt. Amenkoff.

The Seraskier hearing of our motions, hastened with 10,000 men to relieve Beiburt but the place being taken before his arrival, he retreated precipitately.

A small detachment sent towards the fortress of Olty to disperse the enemy in that quarter, succeeded completely. The garrisons of Olty surrendered prisoners of war. On the 11th October, the third day after the taking of Beiburt, the Seraskier, who had learned through a private channel the conclusion of peace, sent an officer to Count Paskewitch to ask an armistice. The Count sent M. Clangaly, Counsellor of State, to the Seraskier's camp, who there found Capt. Dukamel, who had been sent express by land from Adrianople. Count Paskewitch immediately issued orders for a suspension of hostilities at all points, and entered into a communication with the Seraskier for the execution of the treaty relative to the progressive evacuation of the Pachaliks restored to the Porte.

The Great Earthquake in Calabria, in 1783.

The boding terrors exhibited before the earthquake by the animal world was remarkable. Man alone seemed to be exempt from all foreknowledge of the approaching calamity, and causes which excited evident distress and panic in the whole brute creation, produced in him neither physical nor moral change. The effect upon animals was infinitely diversified. In some the apprehension was evinced earlier, and with vehement and rapidly succeeding emotions; while in others it was later, slower, and less demonstrative. A short time before the first shock, and during the whole period of the great shocks, the fishes along the coast of Calabria Ultra appeared on the surface in a state of stupor, and were caught in unusual quantities. Wild birds flew screaming and in obvious alarm through the air, and were caught in traps and nets with increased facility; while geese, pigeons, and all other domestic fowls, exhibited the same degree of terror. Dogs and asses betrayed an earlier and stronger consciousness than any other quadrupeds. They chased about in wild and staring terror, and the air rang with their horrid howlings and brayings. Horses, oxen, and mules, neighed, roared, and shook in every limb; pointed their ears forward, and their eyes rolled and glared around with terror and suspicion.—When the terrible first shock was felt, they braced every limb, and endeavored to support themselves by spreading their legs widely asunder; but many were, nevertheless, thrown down. Some of them took to flight *immediately before* the shock, but, soon as they felt the earth heaving under them, paused, and stood motionless and bewildered.—Pigs appeared less conscious than any other animal of approaching danger. Cats, although not so early sensible of it as dogs and asses, were more demonstrative. Their backs rose, and their fur bristled up in terror. Their eyes became bloodshot and watery, and they set up a horrible and doleful screaming. Thus foretold by the brute creation, the first shock was more immediately preceded by a sultry shower—the wind howled and the sea rolled fearfully—a subterraneous noise was heard, like the rolling of violent thunder, and then the earth rocked, and immense districts were convulsed to their foundations; and lakes and rivers suddenly appeared amidst rocks and dry places; and towns and villages were overthrown, and the falling ruins crushed the unfortunate inhabitants, of whom, throughout Calabria, 40,000 were destroyed, and 20,000 more died of the immediate ensuing epidemics.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

A scene in the British Channel.—As we left the land to larboard, we were gratified by the sight of two fine Indiamen, homeward bound, that shot athwart our bows within hail. Their sails, to the sky-scrapers and moon-rakers, were all set, and while we rolled from side to side with every wave, they glided smoothly along, as if impelled by some invisible hand. Their decks were covered with troops and sailors, every cabin window was filled with passengers, and in the chains stood numerous servants, who came out to gaze at us. At such a spectacle as this, the work of human hands, proudly conveying hundreds of human beings across the broad ocean, human frailty might be forgiven for the flush of pride which glowed in our cheeks as we watched the majestic movements of these mighty machines; but how soon is man brought to his proper level!—at sea especially, where we feel that one billow, raised with a single gust of wind, may sink us into the mass of water; and when we lay our heads on our pillows, with the waves rushing round us, and think that there is only a plank between us and eternity, we cannot but acknowledge how necessary is divine aid. Nothing gives us so correct an idea of the vastness of creation, of the laws which keep all things in their proper places, as the contemplation of the broad expanse of waters; and nothing humbles a man more towards his God, than to feel, turn which way he will, there is no human assistance to be found.—*Mrs. Bowdich, in the Friendship's Offering.*

FOUND, on the evening of Friday last, A SILVER WATCH. The owner can have her by applying at C. CASSILY'S. Allegheny Bridge.

January 26, 1830.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES VERNER, Grocer, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to present them legally attested for settlement. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ANN VERNER, *Executrix.*
JAMES BROWN, JAMES VERNER, } *Ex'rs.*

Pittsburgh, Jan. 26, 1830.—3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Indiana county for the benefit of the laws of Pennsylvania made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and that they have appointed the fourth Monday of March next, (being the 22d day) for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court House in the borough of Indiana; at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JAMES SMYTH.

January 26, 1830.—3t

TOWN LOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall sell at public auction, on the 10th day of March next, at Letart Falls, Meigs County, Ohio, a number of Town Lots. Terms of sale to be made known on said day. JOHN SAYRE.

January 22, 1830.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.

January 15—tf.

TO CAPITALISTS

AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE.
JAMES H. FORSYTH.
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—3mw

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

WANTED, an Apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

January, 1st, 1830.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Beitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pitsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829—wtf.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias*, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of February next, at 11 o'cl'k, A. M. all the right, title and interest of Benj'n B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 3084, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2665, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2671, 2690, 2703, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2607, 2691, 2689, 2688, 2692, 2606, 2600, 2365, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2436, 2492, 2426, 2521, 2707, 2534, 3675, 2345, 2513, 2704, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2504, 2790, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3205, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3200, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3203, 2588, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3201, 2593, 2599, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3200, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252: also, the part of No. 2653, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21, 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 3d February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917. [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 29th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2500, 2535, 2612, 2508, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2608, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2604, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232. [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2073, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2363, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4877. [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2669, 2602, 2603, 2601, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.

December 15, 1829.—wts

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

Poetry.

FIRST INQUIRIES.

Father, who made all the beautiful flowers,
And the bright green shades of the summer bow-
Is it the warm beaming sun that brings [ers?
The emerald leaves and the blossomings—
Flowers to the field and fruits to the tree? [he!
—Not the sun, my dear child, but one greater than

Father, whose hand formed the blue tinted sky,
Its colored clouds and its radiancy?
What are those stars we see shining in the air?
What power ever keeps them suspended there?
Was it man form'd the stars and the glories we see?
—Not man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father from whence came our own lovely land,
With its rivers and seas, and its mountains so
grand?
Its tall frowning rocks and its shell-spangled shore?
Were these not the works of some people of yore?
Owe these not their birth to man's own good de-
cree? [he?
—Not to man, my dear child, but one greater than

From God came the trees, and the flowers, and
the earth—
To God do the mountains and seas owe their birth;
His glory alone, love, created on high,
The sun, moon, and stars, and the beautiful sky.
It was he formed the land, and no people of yore.
—Bend thy knee, my sweet child, and that God
now adore!

CHARLES SWAIN.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL,"

Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.

Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.

FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.

January 12, 1830.—6w

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

LINEN & COTTON GOODS, VIZ.

LINENS.	UNION LINENS.
Damask	Damask
Diaper	Diaper
Towels	Towels
Shirtings	Shirtings
Sheetings	Sheetings
Drillings	Drillings
Stripes	Checks

WHITE COTTON GOODS.	COLOR'D COTTON GOODS.
Diaper	3-4 to 4-4 Tickings
Birdeye	3-4 to 5-4 Checks
Jeans	3-4 to 4-4 Pl'ds & Stripes
Drillings	7-4 Fustians
Shirtings	Yellow Nankins
Sheetings	Blue do.
Counterpanes	Hdkfs. and Shawls
Coverlets	3-4 and 7-8 Calicoes

Checks, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard; Plaids and Stripes, from 9 to 20 cents; Tickings, 12½ to 50; Damask Table Cloths, from $2 to $10 per cloth; Diaper and Birdeye, 50 cents to $2 per cloth; Calicoes, 13 to 18 cents.

THE above mentioned Goods are offered for sale at the eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage. That the quality of the cloth is not inferior to any manufactured in the United States, long experience has given satisfactory proof; and notwithstanding upwards of 700 yards is daily manufactured, in no instance has any complaint been made by the purchaser of either the quality or color of the cloth. Merchants who have not yet examined the prices and quality of the above goods, are requested to do so. Orders will be received to make goods according to sample or pattern, and delivered on short notice.

Having made arrangements with Eastern and Western Woollen Manufacturers to receive consignments, a suitable assortment of Broadcloths, Satinetts and Flannels, will be kept on hand, and sold at manufacturers' prices.

☞COTTON YARNS, from No. 5 to 40, white and colored, at the lowest prices.

***Satinett Chains, white and blue warped, to order.

☞Terms accommodating, and a discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all orders exceeding $100.

January 22, 1830—tf.

TO LET.

THE STORE & Dwelling House, in Hays' Row, No. 74 Wood str't. For terms, apply to WM. HAYS, Liberty street.

January 22—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his entire stock in trade, and declined business, respectfully requests all those who may know themselves indebted to him, to make payment of their accounts, on or before the first of March next.—And those having claims will please present them without delay. JAMES H. DAILY.

January 22—3t.

WILLIAM HAYS & SON.

THE subscriber has taken his son, JOHN HAYS, into partnership, and the Tanning Business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of William Hays & Son.

WILLIAM HAYS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, book account, or otherwise, are required to make payment without delay.

Jan. 22—3t W. HAYS.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, ONE FRENCH BURR MILLSTONE, four feet four inches in diameter. I have a quarry of country stone that has been tested upwards of 30 years, and proven to be good. I would supply any order. It would be well to specify whether for corn, or what kind of grain. They could be delivered at Pittsburgh, to any person named there. JACOB LOBINGIER.

Mountpleasant, Westm'd. Co. Pa.
January, 15, 1830.—3t

TO LET.

THAT very pleasant BRICK HOUSE and LOT, situated on Front Street, between Ferry Street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by W. W. Fetterman, Esq. For terms inquire of Mrs. Eakin, in Ferry Street, between Front and Second Streets.

January 15, 1830.—3t.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by

STEELE & CARLISLE,

Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver, Otter, Muskrat, Nutria, | Coney, Russia, Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,

Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,

GILT LEATHERS,

Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.

January 15—7t

TO LET.

THE HOUSE on Water Street, adjoining the subscriber, now occupied by N. B. Craig, Esq. Possession first April.

FURS—FURS.

CAMEL'S HAIR, Coney, Russia Hair, Nutria, and Muskrat, *For Sale.*

☞A Chest, marked George Nolan; Box, T. C. Hippans; Box, Thos. Phillips.—The owners are noticed to pay charges.

DAVID LOGAN.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1830—3*

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds*, from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs Landreth have it all under their personal inspection, thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. eft with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.

January 12, 1830.—11t.

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the City Guager.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall give bond, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, as prescribed by the several city ordinances relating to that office.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, January 11th. A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 15, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

For the appointment of a Street Commissioner, by the Councils, and for establishing his salary, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That the Select and Common Councils shall, in their joint meeting, for the appointment of city officers, select a Street Commissioner for the current year, who shall take the oath of office prescribed by law, and who shall, for his services, receive a yearly salary of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, to be paid quarterly as other city officers are paid; and so much of any ordinance as gives power to the Mayor to appoint, commission, or reward a Street Commissioner be, and the same is hereby repealed.

SECTION 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, the Weigh-master at the Market House shall pay into the City Treasury, the annual rent or sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the weigh-houses, scales and weights, payable quarterly in advance—any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL. *P. S. C. pro tem.*
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Cl'k. Select Council.*
January 15, 1830.—3t

SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance "for regulating the distribution of water, "and for the protection of the Water "Works in the city of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Water Works, to collect the Water Rents, and diligently to inquire after all offences against the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, and to return all offenders against said ordinance to the Mayor, to be by him dealt with agreeable to the provisions of said ordinance.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Superintendent of the Water Works shall be allowed a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, and the Engineer of the Water Works, a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, which salaries shall be paid quarterly by the Treasurer, on warrants drawn by the Mayor in favor of the respective officers.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Water Committee shall annually, on the first Monday in May, furnish the Superintendent with a list of those persons who are supplied with water, specifying the sums they are respectively bound to pay; and the said Superintendent is hereby empowered and directed to collect, recover, and pay over the same, weekly, to the City Treasurer, and to give bond and security, to be approved of by said Committee, in the sum of six thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Pres't. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, *Cl'k. Com. Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL,
Pres't. Sel. Council, p. t.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, *Clk. Select Council.*

LAST SATURDAY,

THE 23d INSTANT,

THE Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 1, for 1830, was drawn in Philadelphia.—

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$15,000.

Whole Tickets $5. Halves $2 50. Quarters $1 25.

For Sale, in great variety of numbers, until Tuesday evening, the 26th inst.

Remember the prize of $10.000, in the last Class, remained on hand for want of a purchaser.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood Street.

Managers' Office, Jan. 19, 1830.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

ELECTION.

THE qualified members of the "Pittsburgh Legion" are notified, that an Election for the following officers will be held at the house of Major Thomas Wynne, corner of Liberty and St. Clair streets, on Thursday, the fourth day of February, 1830, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock, to elect by ballot one Major, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation, and election of Elijah Trovillo, as Colonel of the said Legion: at the same time and place, to elect one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant in the "Pittsburgh Light Artillery;" occasioned by the resignation of Captain Butler, Lieutenants Seely and Childs; and in the same manner, to elect one Captain, one First and Second Lieutenant of the "Greens or Kilties," to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Captain Davis, Dewsnap and Wilkinson, Lieutenants.

ANDREW McFARLAND,
Brigade Inspector 1st B. 15th D. P. M.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 19, 1830.—3t

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

THE friends of Anti-Masonry in the County of Allegheny, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on Thursday, 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual places of holding *General Elections* in the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of choosing two delegates each, to assemble at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, 6th February, and select four delegates to represent said County in an Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on Thursday 25th Feb. 1830. The meetings for the city of Pittsburgh will be held as follows: That for the East Ward at the house of J. Briceland, on Wood Street, and that for the West Ward at the house of Joseph Welsh, in Irwin Street, at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, 4th February, 1830.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.
Chairman Standing Committee of Correspondence.
J. M'LAUGHLIN, Sec'y.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

☞ **A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.

☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO, } *Ex'rs.*

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Cosbys* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zaneaville. Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle with particular directions for using

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7. 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

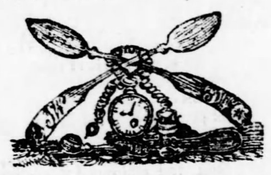
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,



HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers. Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3—tf Agent. P. M. A.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Executors.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers

W. Robinson, Jr.

Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS.* They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 23d JANUARY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for $5.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000 is	$15,000
1		6,000	6,000
1		4,000	4,000
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,025	2,025
5		1,000	5,000
5		500	2,500
5		400	2,000
10		300	3,000
10		200	2,000
20		150	3,000
24		100	2,400
51		70	3,570
51		60	3,060
51		50	2,550
51		40	2,040
102		30	3,060
1530		10	15,300
11475		5	55,375
13395 prizes			$136,880
20825 prizes—34220 tickets.			

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Halves - $2 50 | Quarters - $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1830.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberly* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

March 14.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE, and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf.